# The People's Korea

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## Premier Kang to Visit Soviet Union

Mr. Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, will pay an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in the latter half of December upon the invitation of the Soviet government, reported the KCNA on December 15.

## Ethiopia, Nicaragua Support Co-hosting Plan

Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia on Dec. 19 expressed his support to the DPRK's proposal to co-host the Olympiad. If the 1988 Olympiad is not co-hosted by Pyongyang and Seoul, some countries may boycott it, he warned.

Earlier, President Tesegaw Ayele of the Ethiopian Olympic Committee on December 18 expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal that the 1988 Olympic Games be co-hosted by the north and the south.

Speaking at the First General Assembly of the Association of National Olympic Committees of Africa which opened in Addis Ababa, he warned if the International Olympic Committee refuse to reconsider its decision to let south Korea host the 1988 Olympiad by itself, the "fourth crisis" would be created.

The Nicaraguan government will always extend firm support to the co-hosting of the Olympiad in Pyongyang and Seoul and considers that this will be a step forward in the promotion of Korean reunification, stresses Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, in his message of solidarity to President Kim Il Sung.

Saying this proposal advanced out of a desire to realize Korean reunification correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and enjoys support from many countries of the world, the message dated December 16 notes that the Nicaraguan government is much pleased to express full support to the proposal.

# *Military Balance Rules Out "Threat from North Korea"*

*By Kim Jong Myong*
**Special to The People's Korea**

The Military Balance 1985-1986 published by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies on November 1 said, "The opposing forces in the Korean Peninsula are roughly equivalent. Neither is capable of a successful major offensive against the other without significant foreign assistance."

Similar views are shared by some defence experts in Japan and the United States.

For example, "Asian Security 1983" published by the Research Institute for Peace and Security based in Tokyo wrote: "This (Pyongyang's low defense appropriations) could suggest that North Korea. . . was not really in a position to invade the south without the support of China or the Soviet Union. Indeed Chinese leaders told Japanese leaders on official occasions that North Korea neither intended nor was able to invade the south."

Of course, it is clear that neither the USSR nor the PRC wants a war on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK, from its inception, declared that it would seek a negotiated solution of reunification and that it would not "invade south Korea."

President Kim Il Sung himself, on a number of occasions, has denied "the military threat from north Korea" alleged by the south Koreans and Americans.

In his talks with a delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, President Kim said as follows:

"We have already made it clear more than once that we will not invade the south. As you have seen on your current visit to our country, we have built a great deal and are still continuing to build. We do not want to get these buildings destroyed in war. Our people want peace, not war."

(The delegation visited the DPRK from June 30 to July 6, 1983. The talks took place on June 31, July 1 and 5.)

He continued in the same talks: "The comparison of military strength in the north and the south of Korea enables you to see clearly that we will not 'invade the south'. At the moment in south Korea there are stationed more than 40,000 American troops plus 700,000 south Korean puppet troops, and there are more than 1,000 nuclear weapons deployed. However, the numerical strength of our People's Army is but one half of that of the south Korean puppet army. As for military equipment, the U.S. troops in south Korea and the south Korean puppet army are armed with up-to-date American weapons, whereas our People's Army are equipped with arms of our own make."

### Real Threat Comes from South

Although south Korea has a military industrial base superior to that of north Korea, south Korea imports far more weapons. According to Yearbook 1983 published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, on the list of the 20 largest importers of weapons in the Third World (1972-1982), south Korea ranks eighth while north Korea is not found on the list.

Since the first U.S. troops set foot on south Korea in 1945, U.S. military and economic aid has totalled some $11 billion. (Far Eastern Economic Review, Dec. 26, 1985)

There are no foreign bases in the north while south Korea has a total of 40 U.S. military installations. (DoD: 84 Almanac, September 1984) Neither China nor the Soviet Union has nuclear weapons in the north while the United States has at least 151 nuclear warheads in the south. (Nuclear Battlefields)

So, it is not accidental that Rear Admiral Gene R. LaRocque said, "it makes absolutely no sense to suggest that north Korea is a threat to south Korea."

The retired Rear Admiral, now director of the Center for Defense Information, told the reporter in June 1984 that "I think the south Korean military force is stronger than the north Korean military force. Every military man knows that if you are going to go on the offensive, you ought to have at least 3 times the capability of the defending force. So, there is no military man so insane as to think of invading a hostile country with less forces than the forces you are going to attack." (The People's Korea, June 9, 1984)

### "Threat from North"–Excuse to Justify Their Policy

An American expert on defense affairs stated, "A careful and detached analysis of the military situation is essential, because it is the specter of the 'threat' from the north which President Chun uses to justify large and increasing military budgets and continued military domination of national politics; it is the 'threat' that the U.S. uses to justify large and increasing military aid to

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

## *130 SR-71 Violations Reported in 1985*

The U.S. committed espionage against the northern half of Korea by sending the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the coastal waters off Kangryong peninsula on the West Sea of the country at around 10:47 December 20 and then infiltrating it deep into the air above the territorial waters of the East Sea east of Kosong at around 12:22, reported the Korean Central News Agency.

The U.S. sent the spy plane into the air above the east and west territorial waters of the DPRK on the 19th, too, in espionage flights, added it.

"Such aerial espionage by the U.S. numbered 15 cases after mid-November and more than 130 cases so far this year," said the KCNA.

# 3-4 Million Jobless People in S. Korea?

*By Li Chol Won*
**Special to The People's Korea**

"I have been unemployed for seven months ... Now I wonder if our family can survive more, let alone buy a house," said a south Korean job seeker, reported the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo on December 10.

Unemployment is now hitting the south Korean society.

Analysts say that the more serious question is that the sufferings of jobless people will continue for years to come, pointing out that the export-led economic structure of south Korea is the main cause of this job picture.

According to Choson Ilbo dated December 12, unemployment as of the end of October stood at 560,000, an increase of 80,000 over a year earlier, and the unemployment rate was 3.4 percent.

These figures are practically the same as the statistics released by the Seoul's ministry of labour, which regards those working even one hour a week as employed.

La Mun Sop, a permanent consultant to the "government"-controlled Federation of Korean Trade Union (FKTU), said in the December 10 issue of Choson Ilbo that the ministry's statistics do not reflect actual life, adding that jobless people may reach 3 or 4 million.

Considering that the south Korean authorities have been doctoring economic statistics, it would be too rash to conclude that his estimate, five or seven times that of the "government" figure, is incorrect or exaggerated.

The point is that the labour question in south Korea is so serious that even a staff of the body under the influence of the authorities found it necessary to disclose this staggering figure as his estimate.

A report by a "government"-financed think tank, the Korea Development Institute, said that even if the real economic growth rate of south Korea is maintained at 7 percent in real terms every year, with a real wage hike kept at a 5 percent level, unemployment will not be improved but will worsen for at least ten years.

This year's economic growth target of 7 percent is something that can never be attained. Although the south Korean authorities set next year's economic growth goal at 7 percent, it would be hard to accomplish it, as Dong-A Ilbo dated December 11 says, "A pessimistic view is dominant as to whether our country (south Korea) can maintain a 7 percent economic growth."

The latest "Quarterly Country Risk Survey on the Republic of Korea" published by Political & Economic Risk Consultancy, Ltd. based in Hong Kong estimates south Korea's economic growth rate in 1986 at a low 4 percent.

At present, workers on a temporary payroll are increasing in number than regular workers and it is noteworthy that university graduates, in spite of their academic careers, are taking such simple jobs as guards and other jobs in service industries, which are mostly filled by young middle or high school graduates.

"The unemployment question is no longer 'theirs' but 'owns'," said Mr. La.

With stagnant export trade and sluggish domestic business, south Korea is floundering in swamp dubbed "economic crisis" as the world's fourth-largest debtor (about $45 billion according to a Washington Post report).

"The prospect is that the unemployment problem will not be solved so easily..." said Dong-A Ilbo in its December 10 issue.

## Poll: Kwangju Still Alive Among Students

A poll conducted by a south Korean university paper revealed that the Kwangju incident which left over 2,000 citizens killed by Chon-controlled paramilitary police with the help of the Americans, is never consigned to oblivion but deeply rooted in students' hearts even after a 5-year interval.

This was learned when students, covered by the opinion poll, cited "the 1980 Kwangju incident" as No. 1 in answers to the question, "What is the most unhappy event in south Korean history after the liberation?" What percentage of the respondents gave this answer is not clear, though.

But, it is believed that the rate exceeded at least 40 percent, said Mainichi Shimbun, one of the leading Japanese national circulation dailies, which reported on the poll on November 25, adding the survey was reliable enough and provided good data on the deep-seated anti-American sentiments of south Korean students.

To the question, "What is an obstacle to democratic development?", the answer "undemocratic nature of political leaders" tops the list with a per-

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

# Over 80 More Juche Idea Study Organizations Formed

The African Regional Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea and the European Regional Society for the Study of the Juche Idea, regional academic study organizations, were formed in April and October this year.

With the formation of these organizations, the Asian, African, Latin American and European continents came to have their regional organizations for the study of the Juche idea.

The International Institute of the Juche Idea was formed in Tokyo in April 1978, the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea in the capital of Costa Rica in February 1978 and the Asian regional institute of the Juche idea in New Delhi in September 1980.

More than 80 Juche idea study organizations were formed this year in different countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America, including India, Madagascar, Mali, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Nigeria, Guyana, Malta and Sweden.

**Foreign guests visit a book shop in Pyongyang for the study of the Juche idea.**

# Frankfurt Office for Korean Reunification Opened

An office of the "South Korea-West Germany Solidarity Committee," an organization for the democratisation of the south Korean society and the reunification of Korea, was opened in Frankfurt, West Germany recently.

Affiliated with the "South Korea-West Germany Solidarity Committee" are west German figures and overseas Koreans.

The committee opened the office to oppose the 1988 Seoul Olympiad and intensify the movement for the democratisation of the south Korean society and the reunification of Korea.

## EDITORIAL

# *Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence of S. Koreans in 1985*

The struggle of the south Korean people in 1985 is characterized by the fact that they raised higher banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. This is extremely significant because this year is a historical year which falls on the 40th birthday of Korea's liberation.

The south Koreans once regarded the U.S. troops as a liberation army and treated them as benefactors who had liberated the Korean people from the colonial yoke of Japan. This is the reason why the feelings of worship, admiration and awe towards the U.S. are deep-rooted in their hearts. But these feelings are now fast fading away.

Americans, who have ruled south Korea in place of Japan, not only has bolstered its puppets successively, including Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi politically, economically and militarily but also are scheming to turn south Korea into an aggressive military base and a nuclear powder magazine, continuously supporting the Chon Du Hwan military junta who seized power at the point of bloody bayonets in the Kwangju Massacre. The south Korean people came to know it through their own experience.

Today, they denounce America for its real nature, saying, "It (the U.S.) is neither a liberator nor a friendly country. It is our enemy." (poet Ko Un) and "America is a wolf wearing the mask of a sheep." (A letter from south Korea)

Especially, the Chon junta perpetrated genocidal brutalities in the Kwangju Massacre—brutalities such as no previous regime would have dared to do. Its wire-puller was the U.S. There are no south Koreans who do not know this. Therefore, the south Korean people learn from it a bloody lesson that they should powerfully unfold anti-U.S. struggles in order to win a victory in the anti-dictatorship and anti-government struggle for social democratization.

This year, the south Korean people, especially youth and students, waged more than 1,000 cases of struggle in all forms and over 100,000 students participated in them.

The most important slogans they raised in their struggles were "anti-American in nature." Now, the whole of south Korea is echoing with anti-U.S. slogans such as "Americans, go home," "the U.S. must apologize for the Kwangju Massacre," "Don't support the traitorous Chon Du Hwan regime," "We oppose America's pressure for import liberalization" and "Don't interfere in internal affairs!"

"Nowadays, the student's movement of south Korea is rapidly getting anti-American in nature." (The December 16 issue of the Mainichi Shimbun)

This shows that Washington's neo-colonialization policy toward south Korea is going completely bankrupt. The U.S. policy of utilizing south Korea as a tool for its aggressive Asian strategy is meeting with a severe judgement by the south Koreans and is going to collapse.

The Reagan administration should look straight at the new trend in the world—the trend for independence—which is growing more and more widespread and also at the national consciousness of independence rapidly surging among the south Korean people.

It also should stop helping the Chon military fascist junta and withdraw all nuclear weapons and more than 40,000 U.S. troops from south Korea. The south Koreans' struggle clearly demands this.

# *Report & Speeches at Int'l Geneva Conf. For Peace and Reunification of Korea*

## Report

**Willy Burgeon, member of the Bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party, made a report titled "On peace and reunification of Korea" at the International Conference for Peace and Reunification of Korea held in Geneva on October 26 and 27.**

Noting that the question of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification is one of the urgent questions demanding an early solution in the international political affairs at present, he said:

The peaceful settlement of the Korean question is not only a question of realising the national sovereignty of the Korean people but also a question concerning the desire of progressive mankind to build an independent and peaceful world free from all manner of domination and subjugation, aggression and war, a world where the danger of a nuclear war is removed and peace and security prevail.

The division of Korea is the factor of the mistrust between north and south and the extremely strained situation in this region.

South Korea has been turned into the largest arsenal in the Far East by the United States.

Today there are many U.S. overseas military bases in the world. But, in fact, there is no place where nuclear weapons are so densely deployed as in south Korea. Vast armed forces and nuclear weapons are massed in south Korea because the United States regards south Korea as its vantage point for the execution of its important political and military strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

Facts make it plain that today the U.S. forces' presence in south Korea and their military actions are the main factor undermining peace and hindering reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

Though the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea repeatedly put forward proposals and ways for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, the south Korean authorities have not accepted any of them, the reporter said.

Noting that there is a fundamental difference between the attitudes of the north and the south in the matter of dialogue and of peace on the Korean Peninsula and its peaceful reunification, he demanded that the south Korean authorities take the stand for achieving peace and the reunification of the country through talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He stated that the situation created on the Korean Peninsula demands an intensified international solidarity movement for the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and stressed that all forces of the world which value peace should actively participate in this movement.

## Speeches

*Then speeches were made by delegates from different countries.*

**Sean Garland**, General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Ireland, said that the key to the solution of the Korean question is that the United States withdraws its occupation forces from south Korea and ends its political, economic and military domination over south Korea and the Korean people are allowed to shape their destiny for themselves and called for an intensified movement for supporting the just cause of the Korean people.

**Luigi Anderlini**, Senator of Italy and Chairman of the Italian Disarmament Committee, said that the proposal put forward by the north for the cosponsorship of the Olympic Games is a good one. It would help uphold the peace idea of the Olympiad, he added.

**Lucio Luzzatto**, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said that a separate entry of the north and the south of divided Korea into the United Nations is unthinkable and denounced the United States for bringing forward this question again.

The fact that the south Korean 'regime' has no sovereignty at all and south Korea is a region under the domination of foreign forces must be made clear in the United Nations, he said. He declared that the scheme to hold the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul was an act beclouding the prospect of Korean reunification.

**Nils-Eric Gustafsson**, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association, noted that the three-way talks and inter-Korean parliamentary talks proposed by the DPRK must be realised at an early date and the United States must withdraw its forces from south Korea.

The conference was also addressed by political and social figures from the Netherlands, Denmark, Malta, Portugal, France, Britain, Greece, Italy, Finland, Austria, Norway and other countries.

Winter in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK

# Land Development in DPRK

Land development is progressing in full scale in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A new change has been brought about in all domains of land administration.

The drive for soil conservation is going on successfully.

The area of protected farmland had expanded 8 times as of October last as Against 1946.

Work is progressing apace to bring 300,000 hectares of tideland under cultivation on the West Coast, which is one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

More than 50,000 hectares of tideland had been reclaimed on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last.

In this course, over 100 islands have been linked with shores and the length of the West Coast has been shortened by over 520 kilometers.

Work is also going on in a planned way to create and protect forests.

Korea plans to create 2 million more hectares of forests in a few years to come.

This year's plan of tree planting has been fulfilled at 108 percent.

Rich forest resources including oil-bearing forests, timber forests, shelter belts and ornamental forests have been created in various parts of the country.

Solid bases for the production of saplings have been built to expand the area of forests of economic value and forests of oil-bearing trees on a large scale. In particular, forests of oil-bearing trees and fibre and paper-making forest have been created by hundreds of thousands of hectares.

The forest reserves have nearly quadrupled as compared with 1945.

Fruit farms covering 300,000 hectares and large tracts of mulberry fields and medicinal herb bases have been built.

Road construction and readjustment are progressing in an orderly way.

A new road network has been formed and all motor roads are being readjusted and reinforced.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway has been built to link the east and west of the country and a new road network has made its appearance to link plain regions with inland or mountain areas.

This year's plan for road construction had been carried out at 112 percent as of October.

As of the end of last year, compared with the preliberation days, road construction increased 432.5 percent and bridge construction 241.5 percent.

One million fruit trees have been planted in the past 2 years or more along roads.

The road bed and the ditches along the roads have been readjusted to make roads more cultural and durable.

River management is also going on successfully.

Such big rivers as Amnok, Tuman, Taedong and Chongchon and minor rivers are being readjusted.

A success has been made recently in the bank project and the embankment project of the Tuman River by surpassing 200 kilometres.

The banks extending more than 11,000 kilometres and the project of anti-tidal dikes with a length of hundreds of kilometres have been completed.

The construction of lock gates is progressing apace on the Taedong River.

The world-scale Nampo barrage is under construction at the estuary of the Taedong River, its main structure project has already been completed.

As a result, the scenery of the Taedong River and the surrounding cities has become more beautiful.

The reclamation of tideland is briskly going on the West Coast of Korea.

In Korea general enterprises specialized in tideland construction have been formed in the provinces on the western coast including the Hwanghae Tideland Construction General Enterprise and the North Pyongyang Provincial Tideland Construction General Enterprise.

These enterprises have enough modern machines for tideland reclamation.

Korea has an over 20-year long history of tideland reclamation.

The first tideland to have been reclaimed in Korea is *Pidan* (silk) Island at the estuary of the Amnok River in North Pyongyang Province. Several thousands of hectares of reed fields have been created in the island.

There is a vast area of tideland to be reclaimed on the west coast of Korea.

300,000 hectares of tideland can be reclaimed when dykes are built along the zero line of the sea and 500,000–1,000,000 hectares of tideland.

The reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland is a goal to be attained by the end of the 1980s.

This is a vast area, equal to 15 percent of the total area of farm land in Korea.

The reclamation of tideland is being carried on as a movement of the whole party and the whole state.

The North Pyongyang Provincial Tideland Construction General Enterprise reclaimed 8,800 hectares of Taegyedo tideland as large as the cultivated area of one whole county in October last year and is carrying on the reclamation of 2,600 hectares of Changdo tideland.

The Hwanghae Tideland Construction General Enterprise is vigorously accelerating the reclamation of 33,500 hectares of Kado tideland and 5,200 hectares of Kangryong tideland.

Through the grand nature-remaking projects for the reclamation of tideland, over 100 islands have been linked with the shores and the length of the coastal line of the west has been shortened by 520 kilometers.

Hundreds of farms, workteams and sub-workteams have been formed in the reclaimed tideland.

Rich crops have visited the vast fields in Ryongmaedo, Namhae and Yangji areas where crops were cultivated for the first time this year after their reclamation. Per hectare rice yield is expected to be 5–6 tons on an average and 7 tons at maximum in these fields.

Reclamation work is proceeding at the Unryul Mine, North Hwanghae Province

# White Paper on Seoul's Foreign Debts: CPRF

*The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a white paper on December 16 condemning the Chon junta's treacherous policy of reliance upon foreign capital and indicting it for having turned south Korea into a biggest international debtor in the world.*

*The white paper notes that no sooner had Chon Du Hwan seized power than it further stepped up the induction of foreign capital for the militarisation of the economy under the fictitious pretext of "threat of southward invasion" and is lately more zealously pursuing the policy of inducing foreign capital for war against the north behind the screen of the north-south dialogue, and summarily says: (Subtitles are ours. . . . Ed.)*

### Random Induction of Foreign Capital Causes $51,600 Million Debts

Up to this day since 1981 the Chon junta has drastically revised the "law on induction of foreign capital" and its "enforcement regulations" over 10 times to pave the way for random induction of foreign monopoly capital.

As a result, the rate of the liberalisation of trades for liberal foreign investments has risen from 66.1 percent to 76.3 percent.

The foreign debts of south Korea rose from 20,500 million dollars in 1979, the closing year of the traitor Pak Jun Hi's regime, to 27,300 million dollars in 1980, to 32,400 million dollars in 1981, to 38,000 million dollars in 1982, to 40,900 million dollars in 1983, to 50,000 million dollars in 1984 and to 51,600 million dollars at the end of September.

This means that Chon Du Hwan induced in five years of his regime foreign loans to the tune of over 30,000 million dollars, 1.5 times those induced by Pak Jung Hi in 18 years of his regime.

Pointing out that the Chon Du Hwan junta has followed the disastrous policy of foreign capital induction in a bid to prop up the south Korean economy in a catastrophic position, the white paper says:

As the foreign debts of south Korea have increased due to Chon's ruinous policy of inducing foreign capital, it becomes all the more difficult for south Korea to pay its principal and interest.

South Korea's payment of the principal and interest which amounted to 1,613 million dollars in 1979, the closing year of the "yusin" dictatorship, jumped to 6,600 million dollars in 1984.

In consequence, the rate of south Korea's burden for the payment of the principal and interest reached 24.4 percent in 1984, surpassing by far the 20 percent mark called a danger level.

The payment of the principal and interest this year is expected to be 7,900 million dollars, 1,100 million dollars greater than the planned amount of foreign capital induction.

### Bankruptcy & Unemployment Increase Due to Capital Shortage

Pointing to the true picture of "national ruin caused by induction of foreign debts," the white paper says:

The Chon junta's treacherous and subjugating moves for the induction of foreign capital have produced catastrophic consequences.

The proportion of their capital in the south Korean enterprises is less than 20 percent and that of their debts 500-1,000 percent at present.

Due to the shortage of capital and loans, an increasing number of enterprises are going bankrupt.

The Tongmyong Timber and Teachang Timber, south Korea's leading plywood enterprises, went bankrupt in 1980, the Ilsin Steel in 1982, the Myongsong Group in 1983, a factory of the Taehwa Company in 1984 and the Kukje Group, one of the 10 leading financial groups, in February this year.

In particular, minor enterprises are going bankrupt en masse owing to a huge amount of debts and financial difficulties.

This year the number of bankrupt minor enterprises in south Korea chalked up a new high over the past 4 years.

As of the end of October, 1,913 business bodies had suspended operation or closed down their doors.

The continued bankruptcy of big and minor enterprises has caused a sharp drop in production and the vast increase of unemployment.

The growth rate of south Korea's export in the first half of this year has recorded minus figures since 1980 and the economic growth rate has been on the lowest level since the second quarter year of 1981.

Today the unemployed and semi-unemployed number more than 7 millions in south Korea.

### Heavy Burden of Taxes Harasses S. Korean People

Pointing out that Chon Du Hwan is hard at work to tide over the serious crisis caused by foreign debts, the white paper says:

The Chon junta is intensifying the plunder of the working people through taxation as never before.

The amount of taxes wrested from the people grew from 4,736,700 million won in 1979 to over 5,807,000 million won in 1980, to over 8,165,000 million won in 1981 and 11,819,900 million won this year.

The kinds of taxes number over 360 in south Korea.

According to a recent announcement of the south Korean authorities, the tax burden per head of the population rose from 7,580 won to 150,039 won from 1968 to 1980 and as much as to over 328,000 won this year.

This means that each family of five members has to pay 1.64 million won of taxes.

To lessen the huge burden of foreign debts, the Chon junta is trading off south Korean people to foreign countries under the name of "emigration" and "manpower export" and permitting themselves at "Kisaeng girl tourism" and "prostitution tourism" to earn money by selling off the chastity of south Korean women.

They scheme to trade off more than one million south Korean inhabitants to 83 countries from 66 at present to earn foreign currency during the so-called "economic-social development plan".

They have drawn up even a "tourist resources development plan" and built more than 70 tourist agencies in one year of 1983 and increased their number to over 200 this year to make thousands of south Korean women a plaything of the foreign lewd.

### Abject Poor Number 6.6 Million

The serious economic bankruptcy caused by the south Korean authorities' induction of foreign capital and their harsh plunder have plunged millions of poor people into the depth of extreme hardships of living.

At present the abject poor number 6.6 million in south Korea.

And more than 60 percent of the entire workers are barely keeping body and soul together on starvation wages less than one-fifth of the minimum living cost.

Noting that today south Korea has fallen deeper into the depth of hell of human lives saddled with ruinous foreign debts, the white paper stresses that this is a result of the U.S. policy of colonial subjugation towards south Korea and the policy of foreign capital induction pursued by the junta of Chon Du Hwan.

# Job Shortage Threatens S. Korean University Graduates

—Highly Educated Jobless People Will Rise Sharply Next Year—

The unprecedentedly worst unemployment condition is now posed as a serious social problem in south Korea as highly educated job seekers are estimated at approximately 200,000, including those who got no jobs in the last employment season and graduates from universities next spring who are expected to reach about 146,000 as compared with 22,000 21 years ago.

However, vacancies are 20% less than last year so that the rate of newly employed persons to job seekers will be down to 40% which is by far lower than this year's 51.9%, the Japanese paper Mainichi Shimbun reported on Nov. 10.

Particularly, there is an increasing tendency that university graduates are eroding jobs for high school graduates, as doors are closed to them at workplaces for highly educated students, including major industrial and financial companies.

Therefore, there are growing cases in which prospective university students in 1985, whose number is expanded due to the "university graduates quota system" introduced 5 years ago, are moving into the job areas so far reserved for high school graduates# in spite of their academic training and vocational aptitudes.

According to an analysis of a "long-term employment picture" by the south Korean labour ministry, there will be a more serious job shortage in the coming 5-6 years for graduates from lower schools as some 60,000-70,000 university graduates will anually flow into the job market for junior and high school graduates such as jobs in service industries—waiters, waitresses and cooks.

"Of the 118,584 university and college graduates this spring only 48,552 or 63.9% were able to get jobs, involving even those who went to graduates schools or went abroad to study, or down 20% from the employment rate in 1974," said the south Korean paper Hankuk Ilbo dated Dec. 12.

The paper also said that of the total unemployment of some 610,000, about 108,000 or 17.7% are university graduates; 270,000 or 44.3% high school graduates; 230,000 or 37.7% junior high school graduates—graduates from high schools or higher account for over 62% of the total, indicating an acute job shortage for highly educated people.

The Korea Development Institute (KDI) in its report made public recently said that south Korea's employment capacity had rapidly dwindled due to a change in the industrial structure so that unemployment would increase in number to 621,000 in 1985, 749,000 in 1991 and 887,000 in 1996, even though its economy might attain an annual growth rate of 7%, assuming an annual 5% rise in real wages.

However, south Korea's economic analysts say that this year's economic growth rate expected to be below a 5% level and that the employment situations will aggravate more next year due to sluggish export.

The report also said that even though the employment increase rate reached 0.46% for a 1% increase in economic growth in the early 70s, it will rapidly drop to 0.27% in the latter half of the 80s, and to 0.23% in the 90s.

When a test for service was conducted in a company to one of the ten major financial groups on Nov. 10, some 107,000 applicants rushed to it for

(Continued on page 5)

**A large number of teacher applicants make a long and serpentine line on the ground of Mapo High School in Seoul on Nov. 23, waiting for their turn to submit applications for taking the employment exam slated for Dec. 8. Due to business slump, unemployment is looming as one of the major problems in south Korea. (Photo from the Korea Times dated Nov. 24).**

# WPK Organ Refutes Seoul's "Spy Case"

**Pyongyang December 12 (KCNA) — Papers here today refute the advertisement of the south Korean puppets that a Japanese student studying in south Korea built an underground ring at south Korean universities and engaged himself in a "spy activity."**

**A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun says:**

Judging from the fact that the puppets failed to name the university where the Japanese student allegedly infiltrated and are making quite a noise over a "spy case" on such insignificant ground that they collected a few handbills scattered by students, the "case" is a cheap drama stage-managed too poorly.

Noting that the Japanese student in question refuses to admit the "charges" against him, the commentary says:

According to a Japanese Kyodo Tsushin report, when he met his mother and brother at a Seoul detention house on December 8, he said he had never done what the puppets charged him with and he would so declare in the "court," too.

Noting that "spy case" is the last resort invented by the puppets each time the military fascist rule is landed in a crisis, the commentary says:

The puppets faked up the afore-said "spy case" in an effort to justify their repression of students and people while driving people into anti-communist confrontation by creating the wrong impression that the daily growing anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle of the students and people broke out under someone's manipulation.

The puppet clique is trying to maintain power by inciting the spirit of confrontation with us and intensifying fascist repression through humbuggery, but to no avail.

# Union Members in S. Korea Seize Company Building, Demand Payment of Overdue Wages

Workers of the Dongbo Electric Company in Inchon, south Korea, occupied the managing director's office of the company for about 4 hours on December 13, demanding payment of all overdue wages and measure to rehabilitate the insolvent firm which produced fluorescent lamps, south Korean dailies reported on Dec. 14. They also demanded that the Chon junta take responsibility for this situation.

Reportedly, 14 labour union members of the company including two coeds, rushed into the office on the second floor of the Inchon office at around 8 a.m. after climbing over a barbed wire fence and set up a barricade against police, and started a sit-in strike.

They hung from the window a big placard reading "The government should take drastic measures to solve unemployment and guarantee payment of wages" and demanded that the company pay overdue wages to about 250 workers which totaled about 36,000,000 won.

The demonstrators said that they had not received due monthly wages for two months before the company suspended business operations, according to Chosun Ilbo.

They also put up on windows more than 30 sheets of paper bearing such slogans as "Give us rice", "Don't suppress the labour movement" and "Abolish evil labour laws".

When about 150 police surrounded the office and went in to seize them, many of them jumped from the second floor. All the 14 protesters were arrested.

**14 workers who had seized the office of Dongbo Electric Company in Inchon on Dec. 13, crushed with plainclothesmen on the office's veranda who tried to intrude into the office from a neighbouring office building. During the 4-hour seizure of the office, the protesters shouted "Give us rice", "Abolish evil labour laws" and so on.**

They included Li Hyong Bom, leader of the labour union of the company.

Later, the Pupyong police announced that they formally arrested two allegedly key figures out of the 14 protesters. They were Li and Chong Tong Gun, an officer of the union. They were charged with leading an "illegal demonstration."

Early in November, a south Korean labour ministry report submitted to the national assembly said that some 15,500 employees at 142 firms failed to receive due wages totaling 4,161 million won as of Nov. 6, according to the Korea Times dated November 9.

The report said that 178,677 employees or 5.4 percent of the total receive monthly wages less than 100,000 won.

Meanwhile, labour disputes in various forms numbered more than 220 this year as of the end of October, showing an over two times increase over a year earlier, according to data, released by the labour ministry on November 5.

**(Continued from page 4)**

7,800 vacancies, 13.7 times more applicants.

Letters of recommendation sought by business firms from universities, which are generally believed as a barometer of the employment picture, were only about 10% of the total job seekers in the case of relatively well-known local universities.

It is reported that some universities organized "employment guidance committees" to visit business firms, threatening to launch a boycott campaign of products in order to pressure company management into agreeing to expand recruitment.

"When a small wholesale merchant dealing in buttons in Tongdaemun Market, Seoul, advertised for a high school graduate as a business assistant, more than 40 people applied for the job, of whom 30 were university graduates or prospective graduates," a Mainichi Shimbun correspondent reported from Seoul.

Some 55,000 applicants rushed into south Korea's telecommunication service when it advertised for 750 high school graduates (Of the applicants 90% were university graduates), the same reporter said.

One of the main reasons for this serious job shortage can be found in the "graduation quota system" which was introduced in a bid to control the number of university graduates 30-50% more than that of regular graduates that the school authorities may remove undesirable students and select only the desirable ones.

Furthermore, the number of students has rapidly increased as new universities were established and other schools promoted in status to universities so that university or college graduates who amounted only 62,000 in 1982, reached 118,000 in February this year.

High school graduates also face a serious job shortage, as only 40% of the total 181,300 graduates from commercial and municipal high schools are expected to find jobs next spring, according to the Hankuk Ilbo dated Nov. 9.

Observers are afraid of the consequences from this employment situation, saying that it may further aggravate political and social unrest in south Korea.

## S. Korean Copter Steals Into Northern Air Space

A helicopter of the south Korean army intruded into the air above the north Korean side's area in the Demilitarized Zone southeast of Pyongyang in the central sector of the front at around 8:50 a.m. on December 17, reported the official Korean Central News Agency.

The flying infiltrator fled for south after a warning fire by sentinels of Korean People's Army, said the north Korean news agency.

## Seoul Carries Out Civilian Defense Exercises

Seoul authorities on December 14 held a "civilian defence exercise" throughout south Korea, according to a report.

That day, the authorities mobilised a large number of south Korean army, police and "civilian defence corps" members in the military rehearsal and staged a "defence exercise" not only in the market and at factories but also in the hotels in cities, clamouring about "threat of southward invasion" to the tune of its old game. They kicked up a dust, cutting off the electric power and water supply to the dwelling houses and public buildings.

## S. Korean Police Torture Causes Death to Student

A south Korean student was tortured to death by the south Korean police, according to "New Korea Times", a newspaper of Korean residents in Canada.

He is a 22-year old student of Seoul National University named U Jong Wan.

After arresting the student on charge of his participation in an anti-U.S., anti-"government" demonstration, labelling him as a "pro-communist" the police tortured him to death with group outrages.

## New Org. of Korean Residents in U.S. Formed

The South California State Committee, a new organisation of Korean residents in the United States, was formed on November 30 in Los Angeles, according to "Sinhan Minbo", a newspaper of Korean residents published in the United States.

The objective of the organisation is to help overseas Koreans visit the homeland to see the reality of the northern half of the country and make a positive contribution to the cause of reunification, says the organisation in its declaration.

## *No Right to Call for Democracy*

"We only tried to expose the ugly figure of the dictator regime and the concealed reality", declared Ho In Hoe, chairman of Sammintu Struggle Committee of the General Federation of Student Associations during the first court hearing in Seoul on December 11, according to Dong-A Ilbo dated December 11.

This photo shows an official of the court trying to cover Ho's mouth with his hand when Ho shouted anti-"government" slogans in the court.

Ho and 4 other students from Korea University were prosecuted on charges of violating the "national security law" by leading anti-"government" struggles.

Before the trial, Ho declared he would start a hunger strike and continue it till the next court hearing against the ruling "Democratic Justice Party's" forcible passage of next year's budget bill.

# "Investigation" by the National Tax Administration Agency of Japan

## Oppression of Korean Businessmen

It's about ten years now since it was decided that tax problems of the Korean residents in Japan should be solved fairly through talks between the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and the National Tax Administration Agency of Japan. The agency, however, has not been faithful to this decision, never hesitating to do violent acts to Koreans in Japan to control and oppress the activities of their enterprises and businesses.

Again, on Dec. 9 and 11, the agency conducted "compulsory investigations" of Korean residents in Japan.

On the early morning of Dec. 11, the National Tax Administration Agency mobilized more than 360 inspectors and plainclothesmen to "inspect" the Daito Works in Kita-ku, Tokyo, Japan, some Korean enterprises concerned, several offices of the Tokyo Korean Credit Association in Japan and the residences of Li Pong Guk, President of the works and Vice President of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and of Li Il Guk. It turned out that they enforced "compulsory investigations" of approximately 40 Korean establishments by the evening of Dec. 11. The inspectors, who suddenly pounced upon these places on charges of "violating the Cooperation Tax Law", carried out the "investigations", detaining workers and people concerned till 5 p.m. They confiscated books, important documents and even bankbooks which had nothing to do with the charges, from offices and houses. And from the head office of the Daito Works alone, the inspectors seized 1,035 items.

Fifty inspectors "investigated" the head office of the works in the presence of Japanese employees, refusing the presence of members of the secretariat of the organization of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan.

Also on Dec. 9, agency officials "investigated" 20 places, including the head office of a company run by Choa Song Bo and his family, shops, business offices and his house.

The "investigations" carried out by the National Tax Administration Agency this time was not intended to investigate just pursuing for "tax evasions" by some Korean businessmen but to oppress and destroy Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, politically and economically. Their real intention can be seen in many instances. First of all, they began "investigations" without informing the offices beforehand and refused the presence of Korean workers. They rummaged through the offices concerned and the house of a female worker which had nothing to do with the "investigation warrant". Members of the agency also visited the business section of the head office of the Tokyo Korean Credit Association, its branch offices in Akahane and Ueno in Tokyo and tried to find out properties of the Korean residents in Japan. While "investigating," the inspectors detained workers and even a 70-year-old blind woman, who is the mother of the president of the works, without allowing her to take a meal throughout the day, and stopped a boy on the way to school and searched him in his pockets and his bag. Also seizing documents which had nothing to do with the tax problem, some agency members asked Korean workers, "We heard you come from south Korea. But why do you support the north?". "You teach children to hate and oppose the Japanese government, don't you?" These political questions alone clearly showed that their real intention was not merely to investigate tax evasion.

This is not the first "compulsory investigation" but the seventh since the 1960's. Among them, the most notorious was one known as the oppressive case of the Dongbu Credit Association (presently, the Korean Credit Association) which occurred on Dec.

**Inspectors of the tax agency in Tokyo "compulsorily investigate" the Daito Works in Tokyo on Dec. 11, 1985.**

13, 1967. At that time, more than 500 members of the National Tax Administration Agency of Japan carried out a "compulsory investigations" of its head office and its Ueno branch office on the pretext of "investigating" one of its clients on charge of tax evasion. This was also another example of discrimination against and oppression of Korean residents in Japan by the agency.

According to statistics, the number of cases of tax "investigation" in 1985, totaled 951, including 159 special cases investigation.

The number of cases proves the fact that the Japanese authorities once openly declared that they had promised to supply the south Korean authorities with 300 million dollars in grants in the treacherous "South Korea-Japan treaty", by collecting taxes from Korean residents in Japan. Thus, the sweeping "investigations" by the agency of the Korean works and offices this time, are also closely linked to their hostile policy toward the DPRK, and a case of national discrimination against Korean residents in Japan.

Traders, industrialists and workers, affiliated with Chongryun resolutely rose against the oppression, protesting against it and demanding a just solution of the tax problems of Korean residents through the normal method of consultation. They are appealing for this demand by holding protest meetings, issuing statements and making protests almost everyday at the office of the National Tax Administration Agency of Japan.

# Korean Student Awarded Gold Prize at Prestigious Essay Contest Here

Li Yu Gi, an 8th grader at Wakayama Korean Elementary and Junior High School won a gold prize at the 25th All Japan Junior High School Essay Contest which was sponsored jointly by the National Committee of the United Nations and the National Federation of UNESCO for International Understanding and Cooperation.

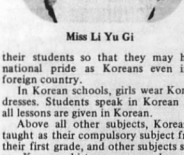
This annual contest is open to all junior high school students throughout Japan and this year, 197 essays were qualified for final screening.

The contest every year invites essays under a special theme concerning international understanding and human rights. The screening criterion is how applicants write about their experience under the given theme as junior high school students.

Li wrote under the title "With A Strong Mind Overcoming Discrimination". Basing herself on experience as a Korean school student wearing a Korean national dress called "Chogori" as her school uniform, she truthfully wrote how her national pride as a Korean grew in her mind by overcoming racial discrimination here.

Wakayama Korean school which she now attends pays special attention to Japanese lessons, and students there have entered their compositions and essays in various famous essay contests here.

In Japan, 154 Korean schools from kindergartens to a university practice their original system of education to



**Miss Li Yu Gi**

their students so that they may have national pride as Koreans even in a foreign country.

In Korean schools, girls wear Korean dresses. Students speak in Korean and all lessons are given in Korean.

Above all other subjects, Korean is taught as their compulsory subject from their first grade, and other subjects such as Korean history, geography, art, music, natural sciences including mathematics, physics, and chemistry are also taught there.

In addition to them, students must take Japanese lessons, and another foreign language, English from junior high school days.

Even in a foreign country young Korean attending Korean schools here naturally come to have national pride as overseas citizens of the DPRK.

# Sports and Culture

### *Korean Acrobats Win Highest Prize at Monaco Int'l Circus Festival*

The gold prize, the highest prize of the festival, was awarded to "Brave Men of the Sea" and "Seasaw" performed by the Korean acrobats at the 11th Monaco International Circus Festival.

The festival was held at Monte Carlo over December 5–9, drawing large crowds of people.

The Korean acrobats fully displayed their high artistic skill and talent in their performances enchanting the spectators.

A performance of the selected pieces was followed by the prize awarding ceremony in the presence of the prince of Monaco.

The prince awarded the gold prize, the highest prize of the festival, to the Korean acrobats.

The festival jury additionally awarded the "Prize of the Monte Carlo Cultural Organization" newly instituted by the organizing committee of the Monaco International Circus Festival to the "Brave Men of the Sea" in recognition of the originality of its style and its ideological and artistic value.

The prince warmly congratulated the Korean acrobats on their gold prize and said he was deeply satisfied over the participation of excellent Korean acrobats in the Monaco International Circus Festival this time again.

### Postage Stamp Shop

Many foreigners visit the postage stamp shop in the bustling Changgwang Street in Pyongyang.

These days the shop is visited by many people as postage stamps issued in commemoration of the International Stamp Exhibitions held in Italy and Argentina, stamps introducing Halley's comet and other kinds of stamps are on sale.

This year alone, the shop has been supplied with more than 100 kinds of stamps.

Popular among them are stamps published in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea (August 15, 1945) and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea (October 10, 1945), stamps issued to mark the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Moscow and in celebration of this year as an "International Year of Youth".

The number of buyers and subscribers of postage stamps showing the official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries by the WPK and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung last year was far greater than the expected number.

In the shop there are thousands of kinds of postage stamps published over the past 40 years from the first stamp after the liberation of Korea to this day. Among them are various kinds of commemorative stamps and stamps showing cultural relics and remains of Korea with a long history spanning, 5,000 years, animals and plants, objects of applied arts including chinaware and international sports games held in various countries.

## NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

### Foreign Dels. to the DPRK

### (Nov. 1-29)

**Nov. 1.**

* A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by E. Balanandan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Guilherme Posser Da Costa, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
* A delegation of the Senegalese Socialist Youth Movement headed by Khalifa Babacar Sall, member of the Political Bureau of the Senegalese Socialist Party and General Secretary of the movement.
* A delegation of Aden University of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Vice President Omar Mohamad Ali.
* Mohamed Triki, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Destour Party of Tunisia and Director of a department of the party central committee.
* Kawamura Jinya, Vice Chairman of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and Honorary Professor of Yokohama State University, Japan.

**Nov. 4**

* Mjodrag Bogicevic, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
* A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.F. Malov, Second Secretary of the Irkutsk Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the USSR.
* A Soviet moviemen's delegation headed by V. Stadnichenko, Chairman of the State Cinema Photographic Committee of the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic.
* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel.

**Nov. 5**

* A delegation of the Hubei Provincial Branch of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Li Wei, Chairman of the Hubei Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.
* A delegation of the Kyushu District Youth Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan headed by Shibasaki Yasutaka, Director of the Youth Department of the Oita Prefectural Headquarters of the National Railway Workers Union of Japan.

**Nov. 7**

* The Soviet Youth Art Troupe headed by Rassu Ganayev.

**Nov. 8**

* A delegation of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe headed by Flavio Da Costa, member and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe.
* A delegation of Trade Unions International of Food, Tobacco, Hotel and Allied Industries' Workers headed by Secretary Yordan Grigorov.
* A Gakushu Kenkyusha, Japan, educational apparatus exhibition delegation headed by Ohashi Keisuke.
* A Japanese delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Ichikawa Makoto, Vice President of the committee and Advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

**Nov. 10**

* A high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia.

**Nov. 11**

* An Algerian cinema delegation headed by Mokadem Aissa, Department Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.
* A delegation of Bulgarian News Agency headed by Todor Vilchev Toshev.
* A delegation of the World Council of Churches headed by Ninan Koshy, Director of the Commission on International Affairs of the council.

**Nov. 12**

* A delegation of the National Council of the Front of Socialist Democracy and Unity of Romania headed by Vice President Eduard Eizenburgker.
* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by M. Sobrahmanyam, Professor of Aligarh Muslim University of India.
* A scholars delegation of Japan headed by Uehara Kazu, Professor of Seijo University of Japan.

**Nov. 15**

* A government trade delegation of Thailand headed by Vice Minister of Commerce Phairojana Jayaphorn.
* A group of the Chinese Ministry of Forestry for Studying Korea's Cyclic Felling Method headed by Sun Piwen, Deputy Director of the Heilongjiang Provincial General Bureau of Forestry.
* A delegation of the Japanese Union of Teachers headed by Tanaka Ichiro, Chairman of its central executive committee.
* Y.S. Rao, representative of the Regional Office for Asia of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization.

**Nov. 18**

* A delegation of the Soviet Architects Union headed by First Secretary Oleg Goryachev.
* A delegation of Soviet literary publication workers headed by Boris Nikolski, Editor-in-Chief of the Leningrad Literary Magazine Neva of the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Architects Union, headed by First Vice President Atanas Damyanov.
* Jiri Jez, Section Chief of Nova Mysl, the Politico-Theoretical Magazine of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.
* A delegation of the All-Union Society "Znanie" of the Soviet Union headed by Vladislav Semenkov.
* A delegation of the Sofia City People's Council of Bulgaria headed by Viktor Sharkov, First Vice Director of the Sofia City General Construction Bureau of Bulgaria.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica headed by Ana Maria Quiros Rojas, Secretary of the Culture Front of the Popular Force organized in Costa Rica and Professor of the National University.
* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Ranarivelo Jonah, Chairman of the Ambositra Country Fianarantsoa Province, Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution.
* A delegation of the Soviet Public Health Ministry headed by I.K. Shikhvatsabaya, Director of the Clinical Institute of Cardiology of the Academy of Medical Science of the Soviet Union.

**Nov. 19**

* A delegation of the East Asia Trade Research Board of Japan headed by President Soejima Masahiro.
* A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Salem Saleh Mohamad, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party.
* A government trade delegation of Albania headed by Pajtim Ajazi, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

**Nov. 21**

* A delegation of the Mongolian People's Education Ministry headed by G. Mendee.

**Nov. 22**

* Odilon Tea, Chief Director of the Guinean Radio and Television.
* Soepeno Sumardjo, Vice Chairman of the Indonesian paper Merdeka, and his party.

**Nov. 25**

* A delegation of the Soviet Pravda, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by Mikhail Korolev, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the paper.
* A delegation of the Soviet Composers' Union headed by Akhshin Ali-Zade, First Secretary of the Soviet Azerbaijan Composers' Union.
* A delegation of the Scientific and Technical Union of Bulgaria headed by Boika Stoichkova.
* A delegation of the Free German Trade Unions headed by Harri Weber.

**Nov. 26**

* A government trade delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Antoni Karas, Vice Minister of Foreign Trade.

**Nov. 28**

* A delegation of the Democratic Party of Thailand headed by Snoh Phungjiam, Deputy Leader of the party.

**Nov. 29**

* A delegation of the International Union of Students headed by Fayssal Mekdad, Secretary of the union.
* A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by Mahmoud Baryalay, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the PDPA.

### DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

### (Nov. 2–27)

**Nov. 2**

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Kim Chang Ryong to attend a session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be held in the German Democratic Republic.
* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Hwang Byong Dae, Vice Chairman of the central committee of the federation, for a visit to Viet Nam.

**Nov. 5**

* A Korean civil aviation friendship delegation headed by Kim Yo Ung, Director of the Civil Aviation Administration for a visit to China and Pakistan.

**Nov. 6**

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Li Song Bok for a visit to Indonesia and Thailand.

**Nov. 9**

* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by Chairman Kim Yu Sun for Viet Nam to attend a meeting of the Chairmen of Sports Guidance Bodies of Socialist Countries.

**Nov. 13**

* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Song Gil Chon, Vice Director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, for a visit to the Soviet Union.
* A Korean education delegation headed by Li Jong Ju, Minister of General Education, to attend a meeting of education ministries of socialist countries to be held in Poland.
* A delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea headed by Deputy President Han Hui Ho for Bulgaria to attend a meeting of the Presidents of the Social Science Institutions of Socialist Countries.

**Nov. 16**

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Vice Chairman Li Song Ho, and Vice Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association to attend the World Conference for Solidarity with the Peoples Suffering from Racial Discrimination to be held in Libya.

**Nov. 17**

* A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice President Li Jong Ok for a visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

**Nov. 20**

* A DPRK government trade delegation headed by Kang Jong Mo, First Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.
* A DPRK party and government delegation headed by Ko Jong Sik, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the national day of Laos.

**Nov. 23**

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Choe Gwan Hong, Vice Chairman of its central committee for a visit to Malaysia and Singapore.

**Nov. 25**

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice President of the DPRK Pak Sung Chul for a visit to Indonesia.

**Nov. 26**

* A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army headed by KPA General Kim Bong Ryul for a visit to China.
* Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party for a visit to Pakistan, Singapore and Malaysia.

**Nov. 27**

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kye Ung Tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, to attend the second congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party of Angola.
* A Korean sports delegation headed by Li Chang Son, Vice Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, to attend the meeting of the Asian Olympic Council scheduled in Bahrain.

### Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries

### (Nov. 2–28)

**Nov. 2**

* A protocol on commodity exchange for 1986 and agreements on commodity exchange and trade payments for 1986-1990 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba were signed in Havana.

**Nov. 7**

* A 1986-1990 agreement on scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the Central Federation of Korean Consumers Cooperatives and the Central Federation of Bulgarian Cooperatives was signed in Sofia.

**Nov. 8**

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1986 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua was signed in Managua.

**Nov. 16**

* A consular agreement between Korea and Ethiopia and an agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries were signed in Pyongyang.

**Nov. 23**

* The 1986-1990 agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang.

**Nov. 26**

* A consular agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

**Nov. 27**

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic for 1986-1990 was signed in Berlin.

**Nov. 28**

* An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Polish People's Republic for 1986-1990 was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

# Growing Anti-Americanism Causes Concern in U.S.

**Far Eastern Economic Review, in its December 26, 1985 issue, reported on the growing anti-Americanism of south Korean students. The story said there is an increasing awareness among people in and out of the Reagan administration that a combination of social, political and economic factors have been nourishing an anti-American nationalism that could no longer be dismissed as marginal.**

**Here are excerpts from the story written by Nayan Chanda in Washington:**

The growing anti-Americanism of South Korean student activists is causing some concern in the U.S., not so much because of the scale of the movement – which is relatively small – but because of the disturbing possibility that the students' radicalism may be striking responsive chords among wider sections of the public.

Both inside and outside President Reagan's administration there is an increasing awareness that a combination of social, political and economic factors – including disaffection with Chun's authoritarian regime and economic difficulties caused by US protectionism – have been nourishing an anti-American nationalism that could no longer be dismissed as marginal.

The fact that three decades after its independence, South Korea is still dependent on US troops and other military ties for its security, and its rate of growth and employment is dependent on the external – mainly US – market, seems to bother students more than at any other time in the past. Many analysts see the massive number of South Korean students in US universities providing the catalyst of student radicalism.

Many of the people now teaching in South Korean universities studied in the US at the time of the anti-Vietnam War protest movement and picked up radical ideas and the neo-Marxist dependency theory that today finds appeal among students unhappy with the country's political climate and growing economic difficulties.

The Reagan administration has backed away from former US president Jimmy Carter's strong advocacy of humanrights in South Korea and has lent what many consider "unnecessary legitimacy" to Chun.

Some in the US administration believe that Seoul bears some responsibility for fanning anti-Americanism by its emotional stand against US pressure to open markets. "The [South Korean] government backed out when they realised that the students and the opposition were skilfully turning this anti-Americanism around to hit at the regime. But by then the theme had caught on," an official said.

Washington officials maintain that despite a lot of protectionist talks in the US Congress, little has been done as yet that actually hurts South Korea. While South Korean exports to the US in 1985 have slowed down somewhat, they are still growing. The question, they argue, is more of perception. For a long time South Korea has viewed the US as a big brother and has built up high expectations which Washington, beset by protectionist demands at home, can no longer fulfil.

The US pressure on South Korea to open up certain sectors of the economy to US investment and more recent efforts at punishing South Korean industries for allegedly dumping in the US are strongly resented as unfair and unbecoming of an old ally. Recent US academic and other specialist visitors to South Korea say they have been struck by the spread of anti-Americanism among sections of South Korea's population which would normally be unaffected by campus radicalism.

One such visitor argued that in the absence of a political compromise by Chun, the frustrations and anger of unemployed youth, small business owners and disaffected workers could produce a dangerous mix which could be unsettling for both Chun and his US freinds. But the problem, as far as the small core of radical students are concerned, may not just be US support for Chun. As a leading analyst of northeast Asian affairs, Thomas Robinson, puts it: "The student radicalism has gone so far, they have become so Marxist in their approach that they don't just want removal of Chun and the expulsion of the US from South Korea but the overthrow of the system – a socialist revolution."

Administration officials tend to play down the appeal of Marxism-Leninism for students and trace their radicalism instead to a generational problem. South Korean students, says one official, belong to the post-war baby-boom generation. There are now 1 million students in South Korea compared to some 40,000 in the 1950s. Tens of thousands who are now going through universities do not have the same perspective of the US role in Korea as their parents.

Every year 350,000 workers – many of them well-educated – are coming on to the job market. To absorb them, the South Korean economy would have to expand at 7% a year. As economic growth slows down, the number of unemployed is going to grow. Thousands of graduates find it difficult to get white-collar jobs and have been taking factory jobs and introducing their radical theories to the other workers.

Over the long run Washington can work towards reducing South Korea's heavy military and economic dependence on the US but it cannot tackle the root problem – South Korea's export-oriented growth strategy. In the short run, one source said, the US can try to hold down the anti-Americanism by easing pressure on Seoul to open its market and by making its concern for democracy and human rights in South Korea more visible.

"We need not hold the present [South Korean] government in too tight an embrace," says William Gleysteen, a former US ambassador to South Korea. But at the same time he also points to the limits of US ability to shape the South Korean domestic situation. "This is one of the dilemmas we face. The US is in [South] Korea because of our national security interest and to that extent we are hostage to that interest." Anti-Americanism in an unpalatable development but too active a policy to counter it might run counter to US security interests.

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south Korea and the presence of 40,000 American troops. (Korea Scope, Volume IV, No. 3, September/December 1984)

President Carter, in his election campaign in 1985, has promised a withdrawal of combat troops from south Korea and subsequently in 1978, began to withdraw units from the 2nd Infantry Division, stationed north of Seoul. However, in early 1979, the intelligence community began to revise sharply upward the north Korean number of men under arms and numbers of major weapons systems.

"How much of this re-assessment was due to new information, to a review of old data or to increased intelligence effort was not clear; certainly some of the figures that were being quoted had been on offer in the intelligence community for some time, notably from sources in Seoul, but had previously been discounted. Suspicion was rife that this was an attempt by the Pentagon to influence the debate on the wisdom of the withdrawal plan, or even that they were being provided to make it easier for the President to go back on his plan or to modify it if he wanted to." (The Defence Monitor, Center for Defence Information, Vol. 5, #1, January 1976)

After all the withdrawal was halted by the President and the United States sharply increased its military aid to south Korea.

A Japanese expert on defence affairs who asked not to be identified observed: "I am always doubtful when the south Koreans or the Americans talk about the military threat from north Korea or about the increased military power of the north. I think there exist some reasons for their groundless argument. For one thing, they want to create an impression that north Korea is an aggressive, irrational country which is ready to invade south Korea at any time.

"Moreover, they talk about the threat from the north when Seoul wants more weapons which are newer and more powerful. People at large who are not well versed in the military situation on the Korean Peninsula are inclined to believe only what the south Koreans and Americans say. To me, the 'threat from the north' is nonsense. It has been used by both Seoul and Washington to justify their policy."

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, a prominent opposition figure in south Korea, has argued that the alleged "threat from north Korea" is a typical political measure of dictatorships to prolong their rule. (The Asian Wall Street Journal, July 1-2, 1983).

He stressed recently: "For the past 23 years – 18 years of Pak's rule and 5 years of Chon's rule – they (rulers) have deceived the people, harping on the alleged threat from north Korea. The so-called threat was used to prolong the dictatorial regimes. After all, nothing happened during the past 23 years. (from his speech made at a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Oct. 3, 1985)

Mr. Parris H. Chang, a professor of political science and chairman of Asia Studies at Pennsylvania State University, wrote the following account in an opinion column of the Newsweek (July 8, 1985): "The view that North Korea is aggressive, irrational and ready to invade the south at any time is still widespread in the West. On the other hand, a visitor who has seen north Korea on a close-up basis may question the total accuracy of these images. In the past three decades Kim Il Sung has reconstructed North Korea from the debris of war and built a standard of living comparable to Eastern Europe's. North Koreans are not so irrational as to casually risk its destruction. And they do have a major stake in the preservation of peace in the Korean Peninsula."

### Pyongyang's Peaceful Reunification Policy Based on Reality

The argument by the south Koreans and the Americans boiles down to the following points: North Korea is ready to invade south Korea at any time; its reunification policy is to reunify the peninsula by force, thereby to communize the whole peninsula.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz said that what really perpetuates the division of the peninsula is the "attempt to solve the question by violent means," stressing that the acceptance of the political reality of the divided peninsula is necessary to move toward unification. (The Korea Times, Nov. 27, 1985)

His remarks reflect Washington's misunderstanding or lack of study of north Korean policies, if he really thinks that way.

The reunification policy of the DPRK is peaceful and exactly based on the acceptance of the political reality of the divided peninsula.

When President Kim proposed to reunify the peninsula through establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in October 1980, he virtually gave up the idea of "a reunified socialist Korea."

The package program offered to protect foreign stakes in south Korea after reunification.

On many occasions, Pyongyang has committed itself to the non-use of force and called for a non-boat negotiated settlement.

In the late 40s, 50s and an early 60s, the conditions in two sectors of Korea could permit the merger of their governing machines, a factor which made President Kim's idea valid.

In the late 60s and 70s, the difference between them became conspicuous to the point where at first only a loose provisional confederation was thought feasible, pending complete unification.

But in the 1980s, the situation became further different, warranting an entirely new approach. The proposed one nation, two-system reunification formula absolutely rules out the establishment of an integrated social and political system except one confederal government.

The proposed north-south confederation in which the existing political, economic and social institutions of both sides would remain as they are after reunification, was a significant departure from the previous reunification policy reflecting the reality on the peninsula.

A bi-system reunified Korea, Pyongyang argues, should be neutral, non-aligned, independent and nuclear-free peaceful nation that would not run counter to the interests of all nations involved on the peninsula.

The DPRK leader especially stresses the neutrality of a reunified nation. He observed, "... the DCRK should become not a satellite of any country but a completely independent and sovereign state, a non-aligned nation which will not rely on any external forces. That our country will not be a satellite of any country after its reunification means that it will neither be a satellite of China and the Soviet Union nor will it be that of the United States and Japan.

"It is most advisable for our country surrounded by great countries to become a neutral state after its reunification." (from the speech he made during the talks with the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru)

Neither the Soviet Union nor China will be willing to tolerate a Korea reunified under a hostile power just as the U.S. and Japan are not willing to allow an anti-U.S. Korean regime there.

So, a neutral reunified Korea is the only form of state which benefits the interests of all nations involved on the Korean Peninsula, reflecting the political reality of that part of Asia.

The emergence of a reunified and neutralized Korea would have a tremendous impact on the present state of world politics.

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centage of 49.2.

The poller paper "Taehak Sinmun" published at Seoul National University, which has produced many dissident activists, and at the same time, as the most prestigious academic institute, provided the Establishment with new blood, chose 845 students out of 28,000 in proportion to the number of faculties and grades. About 91 percent gave valid answers.

Further, 64.2% considered that south Korean economy is subordinate to foreign countries "to the utmost extent," and "to some extent" said 33.3%, indicating 97.5%, all told, regarded their own country as economically dependent on others.

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